

SECTION 03300
CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

PART 1 - GENERAL

0.1 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

A. Work Included: This Section specifies the following items:

1. Cast-in-place concrete, including formwork, reinforcement, concrete materials, mixture design, placement procedures and finishes for the following applications:
 - a. Footings.
 - b. Foundation walls.
 - c. Slabs-on-grade.
 - d. Suspended slabs.
 - e. Concrete toppings.
 - f. Building frame members.
 - g. Building walls.
 - h. Cutting and patching of mechanical and electrical penetrations through cast-in-place concrete.

B. Items To Be Installed Only: Install the following items as furnished by the designated Sections:

1. Section 04800 - MASONRY:
 - a. Dovetail slots for masonry anchors.
2. Section 05100 - STRUCTURAL STEEL:
 - a. Lintels, sleeves, anchors, inserts, embedded wall plates, loose leveling plates and similar items.
3. Section 05500 - MISCELLANEOUS METALS:
 - a. Lintels, sleeves, anchors, inserts, plates and similar items for miscellaneous and ornamental metal.
4. Section 14200 - ELEVATORS:
 - a. Lintels, sleeves, anchors, inserts, plates and similar items for elevators.
5. Section 15400 - PLUMBING:

- a. Lintels, sleeves, anchors, inserts, plates, sumps and similar items for plumbing systems.
- 6. Section 15500 - FIRE PROTECTION:
 - a. Lintels, sleeves, anchors, inserts, plates and similar items for fire protection systems.
- 7. Section 15600 - HEATING, VENTILATING AND AIR CONDITIONING:
 - a. Lintels, sleeves, anchors, inserts, plates, and similar items for heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems.
 - b. Pipe and duct sleeves for placement into cast-in-place concrete openings.
- 8. Division 16 - ELECTRICAL:
 - a. Lintels, sleeves, anchors, inserts, plates, floor boxes and similar items for electrical systems.
- C. Related Work: The following items are not included in this Section and will be performed under the designated Sections:
 - 1. Section 02300 - EARTHWORK; drainage fill under slabs-on-grade.

0.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. Cementitious Materials: Portland cement alone or in combination with one or more of the following: blended hydraulic cement, fly ash and other pozzolans, ground granulated blast-furnace slag, and silica fume; subject to compliance with requirements.

0.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
- B. Design Mixtures: For each concrete mixture, submit proposed mix proportions and test results confirming mix meets requirements stated below. Submit alternate design mixtures when characteristics of materials, Project conditions, weather, test results, or other circumstances warrant adjustments.
 - 1. Indicate amounts of mixing water to be withheld for later addition at Project site.
 - 2. Indicate amount of fly ash in the mix.
- C. Steel Reinforcement Shop Drawings: Placing drawings that detail fabrication, bending, and placement. Include bar sizes, lengths, material, grade, bar schedules, stirrup spacing, bent bar diagrams, bar arrangement,

splices and laps, mechanical connections, tie spacing, hoop spacing, and supports for concrete reinforcement.

1. Indicate coordination requirements for reinforcement locations with requirements of structural steel, steel joints and steel deck.

D. Formwork Shop Drawings: Prepared by or under the supervision of a qualified professional engineer licensed in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts detailing fabrication, assembly, and support of formwork.

1. Shoring and Reshoring: Indicate proposed schedule and sequence of stripping formwork, shoring removal, and installing and removing reshoring.
2. Blockouts for Architectural Joint Systems: Indicate blockouts and coordination with architectural joint systems.

E. Material Test Reports: For the following, from a qualified testing agency, indicating compliance with requirements:

1. Aggregates.

F. Material Certificates: For each of the following, signed by manufacturers:

1. Cementitious materials.
2. Admixtures.
3. Form materials and form-release agents.
4. Steel reinforcement and accessories.
5. Fiber reinforcement.
6. Waterstops.
7. Curing compounds.
8. Floor and slab treatments.
9. Bonding agents.
10. Adhesives.
11. Vapor retarders.
12. Semirigid joint filler.
13. Joint-filler strips.
14. Repair materials.

G. Floor surface flatness and levelness measurements to determine compliance with specified tolerances and requirements for applied finishes and materials, except as noted for slope to drains.

H. Field quality-control test and inspection reports.

I. Minutes of preinstallation conference.

0.4 QUALITY CONTROL /QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Manufacturer Qualifications: A firm experienced in manufacturing ready-mixed concrete products and that complies with ASTM C 94/C 94M

requirements for production facilities and equipment. Manufacturer shall be responsible for sampling and testing of concrete ingredients and establishing concrete mix proportions.

B. Testing and Inspection Services by the Authority: Concrete plant inspection; and field control will be by the Authority at the expense of the Authority.

1. The Contractor agrees to accept as indicative, the results of tests, including test results involving mix designs and field quality control of concrete mixtures. If, as a result of these tests, it is determined that the specified concrete properties are not being obtained, the Engineer may order such changes in proportions or materials, or both, as may be necessary to secure the specified properties, at no additional expense to the Authority.
2. The use of testing and inspection services shall in no way relieve the Contractor of his responsibility to furnish materials and construction in compliance with the Contract Documents.
3. Failure to detect any defective work or material shall not in any way prevent later rejection when such defect is discovered, nor shall it obligate the Engineer for final acceptance.
4. Additional testing and inspection services requested by the Contractor because of changes in materials, sources, or proportions, or occasioned by failure of tests and inspection to meet specification requirements, shall be paid for by the Contractor. The costs for such additional testing and inspection services will be established by the Engineer.
 - a. Provide at no additional expense to the Authority all materials, labor, and services for sampling and testing required by the Engineer, including but not limited to:
 - b. Transportation of sample materials from source to the Authority's Materials Testing Laboratory identified by MBTA Project Staff. Contact MBTA Field Office for details regarding sample delivery.
 - c. Preparation, handling, storage and transportation of concrete test specimens as directed by the Engineer.
 - d. Suitable containers for the storage, curing and transportation of concrete test specimens in accordance with ASTM C 31.
 - e. Suitable storage for a supply of test cylinder molds, test equipment and other items required for sampling and testing.

C. When additional sets of test cylinders beyond the mandatory seven and twenty-eight day tests are required by the Contractor to verify early form removal or other reasons for his benefit, the Authority shall be reimbursed for the cost of fabricating and testing these additional test cylinders. The Contractor has the option of obtaining additional test services from an independent testing laboratory agency approved by the Engineer. Copies of test data from these additional tests shall be submitted to the Engineer for review and approval.

- D.** The minimum number of test cylinders to be made for each class of concrete and for each placement will be four for each 100 cubic yards or less and minimum of four extra cylinders for each additional 50 cubic yards or fraction thereof. When additional sets of test cylinders are required beyond the normal seven and twenty-eight day tests, each set will consist of a minimum of two test cylinders.
- E.** Independent Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent agency, acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, qualified according to ASTM C 1077 and ASTM E 329 for testing indicated, as documented according to ASTM E 548.
1. Personnel conducting field tests shall be qualified as ACI Concrete Field Testing Technician, Grade 1, according to ACI CP-01 or an equivalent certification program.
 2. Personnel performing laboratory tests shall be ACI-certified Concrete Strength Testing Technician and Concrete Laboratory Testing Technician - Grade I. Testing Agency laboratory supervisor shall be an ACI-certified Concrete Laboratory Testing Technician - Grade II.
- F.** Source Limitations: Obtain each type or class of cementitious material of the same brand from the same manufacturer's plant, obtain aggregate from one source, and obtain admixtures through one source from a single manufacturer.
- G.** Welding: Qualify procedures and personnel according to AWS D1.4, "Structural Welding Code--Reinforcing Steel".
- H.** ACI Publications: Comply with the following unless modified by requirements in the Contract Documents:
1. ACI 301, "Specification for Structural Concrete".
 2. ACI 117, "Specifications for Tolerances for Concrete Construction and Materials".
- I.** Concrete Testing Service: Engage a qualified independent testing agency to perform material evaluation tests and to design concrete mixtures.
- J.** Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site to address the following:
1. Before submitting design mixtures, review concrete design mixture and examine procedures for ensuring quality of concrete materials. Require representatives of each entity directly concerned with cast-in-place concrete to attend, including the following:
 - a. Contractor's superintendent.
 - b. Independent testing agency responsible for concrete design mixtures.
 - c. Ready-mix concrete manufacturer.
 - d. Concrete subcontractor.

2. Review special inspection and testing and inspecting agency procedures for field quality control, concrete finishes and finishing, cold- and hot-weather concreting procedures, curing procedures, construction contraction and isolation joints, and joint-filler strips, semirigid joint fillers, forms and form removal limitations, shoring and reshoring procedures, vapor-retarder installation, anchor rod and anchorage device installation tolerances, steel reinforcement installation, floor and slab flatness and levelness measurement, concrete repair procedures, and concrete protection.

0.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Steel Reinforcement: Deliver, store, and handle steel reinforcement to prevent bending and damage. Avoid damaging coatings on steel reinforcement.
- B. Waterstops: Store waterstops under cover to protect from moisture, sunlight, dirt, oil, and other contaminants.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

0.1 CONCRETE MATERIALS

- A. Cement: Shall be American-made Portland Cement, free from water soluble salts or alkalis which will cause efflorescence on exposed surfaces. Portland Cement shall be Type II, ASTM C 150. Use only one brand of cement for each type of cement throughout project. Contractor shall be responsible for whatever steps are necessary to insure that no visual variations in color will result in exposed concrete and shall place on order and secure in advance a sufficient quantity of this (these) cement(s) to complete concrete work specified herein.
 1. Fly Ash: ASTM C 618, Type F 15-35%
 2. Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag: ASTM C 989, Grade 100 or 120, 25-50%
- B. Normal Weight Fine Aggregate: Shall be washed, inert, natural sand conforming to ASTM C 33 and following additional requirements:

<u>Sieve</u>	<u>Percent Passing</u>
#4	95-100 (typical)
#16	50-85
#50	5-30
#100	0-10
Fineness Modulus	2.80 (Plus/Minus 0.20)
Organic	Plate 2 maximum
Silt	2.0 percent maximum

Mortar Strength	100 percent minimum compression ratio
Soundness	15 percent maximum loss, magnesium sulfate, five cycles

- C.** Normal Weight Coarse Aggregate: Shall be well graded crushed stone or washed gravel conforming to ASTM C 33 and the following additional requirements:

Designated Size (inches)	3	2	1-1/2	1	3/4	1/2	3/8
F.M. (+/-0.20)	7.95	7.45	7.20	6.95	6.70	6.10	4.50

Organic	Plate 1 maximum
Silt	1.0 percent maximum
Soundness	5 percent maximum loss, magnesium sulfate, five cycles

- D.** Maximum designated sizes for normal weight coarse aggregate to be used in concrete sections shall be as noted below, except that sizes shall also be chosen in conjunction with required clearances.

1. One and one-half inches for sections over ten inches in thickness.
2. One inch for sections more than eight and up to ten inches in thickness.
3. Three-quarter inch for sections more than three and up to eight inches in thickness.

- E.** Concrete Fill for Steel Stair and Landing Pans: Composed of 1:2:2 mix with three-eighths inch maximum size normal weight aggregate and shall be placed with a 0 inches to 1 inch slump.

- F.** Water: From approved source, potable, clean and free from oils, acids, alkali, organic matter and other deleterious material and complying with the requirements of ASTM C 94.

- G.** Admixtures:

1. Water-reducing agent:
 - a. "WRDA" - W.R. Grace & Co.
 - b. "PDA25" - Protex Industries, Inc.
 - c. "Pozzolith 344H" - Master Builder's Co.
 - d. Or approved equivalent
 - e. Note: Water-reducing agent shall be by same manufacturer as air-entraining agent.
2. Air-entraining agent:
 - a. "DAREX AEA" - W.R. Grace & Co.
 - b. "PROTEX AEA" - Protex Industries
 - c. "MB-VR" or "MB-AE" - Master Builder's Co.

- d. Or approved equivalent
- 3. Superplasticizer: High-range water-reducer conforming to ASTM C 494, Type F or Type G.
- 4. Admixtures retarding setting of cement in concrete shall not be used without written approval of Engineer.
- 5. Admixtures causing accelerated setting of cement in concrete shall not be used without written approval of Engineer.

0.2 CONCRETE MIXTURES

- A. The Contractor shall recommend, on the basis of trial mixes and strength curves specified below, design mixes for each type and strength of concrete. The Testing Agency will verify that the proposed mix designs conform to all specification requirements.
- B. Sufficient materials for concrete mix design shall be furnished by Contractor not less than five weeks before use. Duplicate small samples plainly and neatly labeled with source, where proposed to be used, date, and name of collector shall be provided and presented to Testing Agency for permanent reference.
- C. Mixes shall be designed in accordance with "Method 1" of ACI 301, and the requirements of this Section. All concrete is normal weight unless specifically designated otherwise; air-dry weight not to exceed 150 lbs. per cubic foot.
- D. All structural concrete shall have a minimum 28 day compressive strength of 4,000 psi.
- E. Exterior concrete shall contain air-entraining admixture when tested to ASTM C 231 at the point of discharge from the truck mixer:

<u>Aggregate Size</u>	<u>Air Content, %</u>
1-1/2 in.	4.5 - 7.5
3/4 in.	5.0 - 8.0
3/8 in.	6.0 - 9.0

- F. Concrete shall have the following slump when tested to ASTM C 143 at the point of discharge from the truck mixer:

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Slump, inches</u>
With Water-Reducing Agent	4-1/2 - 7
With High-Range W/R Agent	7-9
Without Water-Reducing Agent	2 - 5

- G. Concrete slabs, including slabs on grade, shall have a mid-range water reducer and have a maximum slump of 6 inches.

- H.** The approved superplasticizer shall be used in all concrete walls, including slabs on grade.
- I.** Design mix of concrete to be used in work shall correspond to following test strengths (TABLE A) obtained in laboratory trial mixtures.

TABLE A

Minimum Strength of Lab Trial Mixes (psi)

Design Strength	Trial Mix Strength	
	7-days	28-days
4000	3400	5200
5000	4200	6200

- J.** Any deviation from approved mix design, which Contractor deems desirable under certain project conditions, will not be allowed without written approval of Engineer. Cost of any additional testing by Testing Agency associated therewith shall be paid for by Contractor.

0.3 FORM MATERIALS

- A.** Construct formwork to shapes, lines, and dimensions required, plumb and straight, secured and braced sufficiently rigid to prevent deformation under load, and sufficiently tight to prevent leakage, all in conformance with ACI Standard 347, "Recommended Practice for Concrete Formwork".
- B.** Formwork for exposed concrete shall be medium-density plastic overlaid plywood, 5/8" mini-mum thickness; for concealed concrete shall be "Plyform" plywood, 5/8" minimum thickness.
- C.** Chamfer Strips: Half-inch, 45 degree poplar wood strips, nailed six inches on center, and installed in inside corners of all forms, unless otherwise directed by Engineer.
- D.** Form Ties and Spreaders: Richmond Tyscrus by Richmond Screw Anchor Co.; Superior-ties by Superior Concrete Accessories, Ind.; or Sure-Grip Ties by Dayton Sure-Grip and Shore Co. Wire ties shall not be used. Ties for foundation walls shall be snap-ties or type specified above with removal cones and shall incorporate water seal washer. Ties shall be arranged in a symmetrical manner.
- E.** Form Release Agent: Non-staining and non-emulsifiable type, or equal approved by Engineer. Form release agent shall be biodegradable and shall not impart any stain to concrete nor interfere with adherence of any material to be applied to concrete surfaces.

0.4 REINFORCEMENT AND ACCESSORIES

- A.** Reinforcing Steel Bars: Shall be newly rolled billet steel conforming to ASTM A 615 Grade 60. Bars shall be bent cold.
- B.** Welded Wire Fabric: Shall conform to ASTM A 185.
- C.** All hot-dip galvanized steel, when specified on drawings, shall be inspected for compliance with ASTM A 123 and shall be marked with a stamp that indicates the number of ounces of zinc per square foot of steel. After galvanizing, the bars shall be dipped in a 0.2 percent chromic acid solution. A notarized Certificate of Compliance with all of the above shall be required from the galvanizer.
- D.** Reinforcement Accessories: Shall conform to Product Standard PS7-766, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Class C, as produced by Superior Concrete Accessories, Inc.; Dayton Sure-Grip Co.; or R.K.L. Building Specialties Co., Inc. Reinforcement accessories shall include spacers, chairs, ties, slab bolsters, clips, chair bars, and other devices for properly assembling, placing, spacing, supporting, and fastening reinforcement. Tie wire shall be galvanized or stainless wire of sufficient strength for intended purpose, but not less than No. 18 gage. Metal supports shall be of such type as not to penetrate surface of formwork and show through surface of concrete. Accessories touching interior formed surfaces exposed to view shall have not less than 1/8 inch of plastic between metal and concrete surface. Plastic tips shall extend not less than 1/2 inch up on metal legs. Individual and continuous slab bolsters and chairs shall be of type to suit various conditions encountered and must be capable of supporting 300 pound load without damage or permanent distortion.

0.5 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

- A.** Grout: Ready-to-use aggregate product requiring only addition of water at job site such as "Embeco Pre-mixed Grout" by Master Builder's; "Vibro-Foil Ready-Mixed" by W.R. Grace & Co.; or "Ferrolith G" by Sonneborn Building Products, Inc. Grout shall be easily workable and shall have no drying shrinkage at any age. Compressive strength of grout (2" x 2" cubes) shall not be less than 5000 psi at 7 days, and 7500 psi at 28 days.
- B.** Waterstops: Extruded virgin PVC containing no scrap or reclaimed material or pigment. Provide cross section as indicated, uniform along the length of the waterstop and symmetrical transversely so that the thickness at any given distance from either edge of the waterstop will be uniform. The finished waterstop shall meet the requirements specified below for the average of five samples tested in each case. Report standard deviations of values in addition to averages. Condition and test samples in atmosphere of 73 (plus or minus 3) degrees F and 50 (plus or minus 10) percent relative humidity, except where other test conditions are specified.

1. Tensile strength, per ASTM D 638. Die IV-: 2000 psi. minimum.
 2. Ultimate elongation, per ASTM D 638. Die IV: 350 percent, minimum.
 3. Tear resistance, per ASTM D 624. Die B: 350 pounds per inch of thickness, minimum
 4. Stiffness in flexure, samples reduced to 1/8-inch thickness, per ASTM D 747. 1/4 inch span: 600 psi. minimum.
 5. Low temperature brittleness samples reduced to 1/8-inch thickness, per ASTM D 746: no cracking, chipping, or sign of failure at minus 35 degrees F.
 6. Accelerated Extraction, samples reduced to 1/8-inch thickness, per Corps of Engineers CRDC-572: tensile strength, per ASTM D 412. Die C 1750 psi. minimum; ultimate elongation, per ASTM D 412. Die C: 300 percent, minimum.
 7. Effect of Alkali, samples reduced to 1/8-inch thickness, per Corps of Engineers CRDC-572: Change in weight. 7 days: minus 0.10 to plus 0.25 percent; Change in weight. 30 days minus 0.10 to plus 0 25 percent; Change in hardness. 7 days. per ASTM D 2240. Shore A-2: plus or minus 5 points; Change in thickness. 30 days: plus or minus 1.0 percent.
 8. Tensile strength of samples taken across site-made and factory-made splices, per ASTM D 638 Die I \1000 psi. minimum
- C.** Vapor Barrier: 6 mil polyethylene, unless specifically specified elsewhere.
- D.** Membrane Curing Compound: ASTM C 309, Type 1. Product used shall be shown to be compatible with the later application of coatings. Curing compound shall not be used on any floor slab scheduled to receive an adhered floor finish.
- E.** Membrane Curing Compound for Architectural Concrete: Liquid membrane curing compound complying with AASHTO M148, Type 1D, except Type 2 if required to control temperature of mass concrete and hot weather concrete.
- F.** Sheet Curing Materials: Waterproof paper (regular or white), polyethylene film (clear or opaque white), and white burlap-polyethylene sheet complying with AASHTO M171.
- G.** Chemical Hardener: All exposed concrete floor slabs shall be hardened with three applications of fluosilicate chemical hardener followed by two applications of clear acrylic concrete sealer by Sonneborn Division, ChemRex Inc. "Lapidolith"; or equal products by W.R. Meadows Co. and Concrete Service Material Company or other manufacturers.
- H.** Penetrating Sealer: Monomeric alkyalkoxy silane sealer which has demonstrated penetrability into dry low permeability concrete to a minimum of 1/4 inch. Sealer shall have 20 to 25 percent solids when used on walls, and 40 to 50 percent solids when used on floors.

- I.** Epoxy Membrane Curing Compound/Concrete Sealer: The two component, epoxy resin system shall act as a dual purpose material: A membrane compound for curing alone, plus a penetrating sealer. It shall provide protection for concrete exposed to de-icing salts, commercial acids and alkalis, gasoline, diesel fuel, and oil, and exposure to freeze/thaw cycles and to vehicular traffic. The epoxy resin compound shall be furnished in two components for combining immediately prior to use in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions as specified herein. The components of the epoxy resin system shall conform to the following requirements.
1. Component A: Poly (2 hydroxypropylene, P'p, isopropylidenephénolate) condensed with 1 chlorepropoxirane such that the ox content is 4% in aralkyl and hydroxylated solvents. Component B: The amido amine condensate of the Diels Alder adduct of polyunsaturated acids dissolved in suitable solvents. Ratio of components (A to B): 1:1 by volume.
 2. Properties of Mixed Material:
 - a. Viscosity: 75 to 125 cP's at 75°F.
 - b. Pot Life: 8 hours minimum at 75°F.
 - c. Minimum Solids Content: 40 to 44% by weight.
 - d. Recoat Time: 24 hours maximum.
 - e. Dry Film Thickness: 2 to 3 mils per coat.
 - f. Color: Clear, White tint, gray tint.
 3. Properties of Cured Material:
 - a. The cured system shall exhibit no evidence of a mine blushing or sweating which may inhibit bond of subsequent coats.
 - b. When tested according to ASTM D 968, specimens of coating cured for 14 days at 75°F shall exhibit an abrasion coefficient of at least 30 liters per mil.
 - c. When tested according to ASTM D 522, a 2 mil dry film thickness specimen cured for 14 days at 75° shall exceed 12% elongation when tested on the 1/4 inch mandrel.
 - d. Specimens cured for 14 days at 75°F and immersed for 48 hours shall exhibit less than 1% water absorption by weight.
 - e. Water Retentivity shall not exceed 0.055 grams per square centimeter when tested according to ASTM C 156.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

0.1 INSPECTION

- A.** Examine all work prepared by others to receive work of this Section. Commencement of work will be construed as complete acceptance of preparatory work by others.

1. Hold Point-A pre-placement inspection shall be performed by the Contractor prior to placing concrete to assure that placement prerequisites have been accomplished.

0.2 HANDLING, STORAGE, AND PROTECTION OF MATERIALS

- A. Handle and store materials separately in such manner as to prevent intrusion of foreign matter, segregation, or deterioration. Do not use foreign materials or those containing ice. Remove improper and rejected materials immediately from point of use. Cover materials, including steel reinforcement and accessories, during construction period. Stockpile concrete constituents properly to assure uniformity throughout project.

0.3 ERECTION OF FORMWORK, SHORING AND RESHORING

- A. Set and maintain formwork to insure complete concrete work within tolerance limits listed in ACI 347 latest edition, "Recommended Practice for Concrete Formwork", and with following additional requirements:
 1. Maximum variations from plumb:
 - a. In surfaces of columns and walls:
 - 1) In any 10 feet of length: 1/4 inch
 - 2) Maximum for entire length: 1/2 inch
 2. Maximum variations from established position in plan shown on the drawings:
 - a. Column: 1/2 inch
 - b. Walls: 3/4 inch
 3. Variations in cross-sectional dimensions of columns and beams and in thickness of slabs and walls.
 - a. Minus: 1/8 inch
 - b. Plus: 1/4 inch
- B. Before form materials can be re-used, surfaces that will be in contact with freshly cast concrete shall be thoroughly cleaned, damaged areas repaired and projecting nails withdrawn. Re-use of form material shall be subject to approval by Engineer.

0.4 PLACING OF REINFORCEMENT

- A. Reinforcement shall be placed in accordance with requirements of CRSI 93, "Recommended Practice for Placing Reinforcing Bars" and CRSI 93,

"Recommended Practice for Placing Bar Supports" and with further requirements below.

- B.** Reinforcement shall be accurately placed in accordance with Contract Documents and shall be firmly secured in position by wire ties, chairs, spacers, and hangers, each of type approved by Engineer.
- C.** Bending, welding or cutting reinforcement in field in any manner other than as shown on Drawings, is prohibited, unless specific approval for each case is given by Engineer.
- D.** Reinforcement shall be continuous through construction joints unless otherwise indicated on Drawings.
- E.** Reinforcement shall be spliced only in accordance with requirements of Contract Documents or as otherwise specifically approved by Engineer. Splices of reinforcement at points of maximum stress shall generally be avoided. Welded wire fabric shall lap six inches or one space plus two inches whichever is larger, and shall be wired together.
- F.** At time concrete is placed, reinforcement shall be free of excessive rust, scale, or other coatings that will destroy or reduce bond requirements. Reinforcement expected to be exposed to weather for a considerable length of time shall be painted with a heavy coat of cement grout. Protect stored materials so as not to bend or distort bars in any way. Bars that become damaged will be rejected.
- G.** Hold Point - Before concrete is cast, check all reinforcement after it is placed to insure that reinforcement conforms to Contract Documents and approved Shop Drawings. The Engineer shall be notified at least 36 hours prior to concrete placement and given opportunity to inspect completed reinforcement and formwork before concrete placement. Prior approval of Shop Drawings shall in no way limit Engineer's right to demand modifications or additions to reinforcement or accessories.

0.5 JOINTS

- A.** Construction and control joints indicated on Drawings are mandatory and shall not be omitted.
- B.** Joints not indicated or specified shall be placed to least impair strength of structure and shall be subject to approval of Engineer.
- C.** Waterstops:
 - 1. Protect waterstop from oil, dirt, concrete spatter, and damage, and leave clean to receive concrete forms. Exercise care during installation of waterstop to eliminate all possibilities that may cause leakage. Ensure reinforcing bars and slip dowels will not interfere with positioning of waterstop during Installation.

2. Install waterstops in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and as indicated. Hold waterstops rigidly in place by extending through slots in keyways, by spilt bulkheads, by tying to reinforcing bars, or by such other adequate methods as are necessary to insure proper support and embedment during the concreting process. Secure waterstop between the last rib and the end of the waterstop when tying to reinforcing rods. Tie waterstop to reinforcing bars every 12 inches.
3. Install waterstop so that half of the ribs of the waterstop material are embedded in the concrete on each side of the joint. When installed in an expansion joint, exercise care in pouring so that the closed hollow center-bulb remains in the gap between the first and second pour, to allow for maximum elongation with minimum stress on the portion of the waterstop embedded in the concrete.
4. Install expansion joint material and a sealant in the joint, as indicated, to prevent foreign matter from accumulating in the joint area. When a sealant is used place a separator between the sealant and the waterstop to insure that both the waterstop and sealant best perform their respective functions.
5. Sweep horizontal joints prior to pour to insure that foreign matter does not interfere with direct contact between the waterstop and concrete.
6. Systematically and thoroughly vibrate concrete around waterstop to avoid honeycombs and voids in the concrete and to insure complete contact of waterstop to concrete.
7. For the second pour on horizontal sections, make a grout pour over the waterstop to prevent excessive movement of the waterstop and to provide positive insurance against honeycombing or voids. Use a thicker waterstop. 3/8 inch or 1/2 inch. for heavy pour or larger aggregate.
8. Where using split-ribbed waterstop spread open the split leg of the waterstop and nail it to the bulkhead between the last two ribs. Upon completion of the first pour and removal of the bulkhead, join the split leg together every 12 inches with hog rings and position it for the second pour.
9. PVC waterstop may be butt-spliced on the job with an electrical splicing iron or a hot air welding gun and vinyl welding rod in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
10. Do not drive nails through center of waterstop. Do not lap waterstop, splice joints. Do not embed center bulb in concrete. Position it in the center of the joint to insure freedom of movement. Do not secure waterstop except between the last rib and the end of the waterstop when tying to the reinforcing rod to hold in place for the pour. Where using split-ribbed waterstop, do not nail split legs to bulkhead adjacent to bulb.

0.6 INSTALLATION OF EMBEDDED ITEMS

- A.** Conform to requirements of ACI 318, paragraph 6.3, "Conduits and Pipes Embedded in Concrete", and as specified below.
- B.** Install steel sleeves, embedded wall plates and similar items, furnished by other trades, at locations shown on the drawings.
- C.** Anchor bolts for column baseplates shall be installed with templates provided. Vertical alignment and plan locations shall be maintained within one-sixteenth inches of the locations shown on the drawings.
 - 1. Inspection shall be performed by a surveyor licensed in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Certify compliance with shop drawings.

0.7 MIXING, CONSISTENCY, AND DELIVERY OF CONCRETE

- A.** Concrete shall be ready-mixed, produced by plant acceptable to Engineer. Hand or site mixing shall not be done. Constituents, including admixtures except certain corrosion inhibitors and superplasticizers, shall be batched at central batch plant. Admixtures shall be premixed in solution form and dispensed as recommended by manufacturer.
- B.** Central plant and rolling stock equipment and methods shall conform with Truck Mixer and Agitator Standard of Truck Mixer Manufacturer's Bureau of National Ready-Mixed Concrete Association, and Contract Documents. Consistency of concrete at time of deposit shall be as per section 2.2F.:
- C.** Ready mixed concrete shall be transported to site in watertight agitator or mixer trucks loaded not in excess of rated capacities. Discharge at site shall be within one and one-half hours after cement was first introduced into mix. Discard concrete not discharged within one and one-half hours and dispose of legally. Concrete with a temperature greater than 85 degrees F. shall not be placed. Central mixed concrete shall be plant mixed a minimum of five minutes. Agitation shall begin immediately after premixed concrete is placed in truck and shall continue without interruption until discharged. Transit mixed concrete shall be mixed at mixing speed for at least ten minutes immediately after charging truck followed by agitation without interruption until discharged. Concrete shall be furnished by a single plant unless accepted by the Engineer in writing.
- D.** Retempering of concrete which has partially hardened, that is, mixing with or without additional cement, aggregates, or water, will not be permitted.

0.8 PLACING CONCRETE

- A.** Remove water and foreign matter from forms and excavations and, except in freezing weather or as otherwise directed, thoroughly wet wood forms

just prior to placing concrete. Place no concrete on frozen soil and provide adequate protection against frost action during freezing weather.

- B.** To secure full bond at construction joints, surfaces of concrete already placed, including vertical and inclined surfaces, shall be thoroughly cleaned of foreign materials and laitance, roughened with suitable tools such as chipping hammers or wire brushes, and recleaned by stream of water or compressed air. Well before new concrete is deposited, joints shall be saturated with water. After free or glistening water disappears joints shall be given thorough coating of neat cement slurry mixed to consistency of very heavy paste. Surface shall receive coating of approximately one-eighth inch thick; this shall be scrubbed in by means of stiff bristle brushes. New concrete shall be deposited before neat cement dries or changes color.
- C.** Do not place concrete having slump outside of allowable slump range.
- D.** Transport concrete from mixer to place of final deposit as rapidly as practical by methods which prevent separation of ingredients and displacement of reinforcement, and which avoid rehandling. Deposit no partially hardened concrete. When concrete is conveyed by chutes, equipment shall be of such size and U-shaped design as to insure continuous flow in chute. Flat (coal) chutes shall not be employed. Chutes shall be of metal or metal lined and different portions shall have approximately same slope. Slope shall not be less than 25 degrees nor more than 45 degrees from horizontal and shall be such as to prevent segregation of ingredients. Discharge end of chute shall be provided with baffle plate or spout to prevent segregation. If discharge end of chute is more than five feet above surface of concrete in forms, spout shall be used, and lower and maintained as near surface of deposit as practicable. When operation is intermittent, chute shall discharge into hopper. Chute shall be thoroughly cleaned before and after each run and debris and any water used shall be discharged outside forms. Concrete shall not be allowed to flow horizontally over distances exceeding five feet.
- E.** Concrete shall be placed in such manner as to prevent segregation, and accumulations of hardened concrete on forms or reinforcement above mass of concrete being placed. To achieve this end, suitable hoppers, spouts with restricted outlets and tremies shall be used as required.
- F.** During and immediately after depositing, concrete shall be thoroughly compacted by means of internal type mechanical vibrators or other tools, or by spading to produce required quality of finish. Vibration shall be done by experienced operators under close supervision and shall be carried on only enough to produce homogeneity and optimum consolidation without permitting segregation of constituents or "pumping" of air. Vibrators used for normal weight concrete shall operate at speed at not less than 7,000 vpm and be of suitable capacity. Do not use vibrators to move concrete. Vibration shall be supplemented by proper wooden spade puddling to remove included bubbles and honeycomb adjacent to visible surfaces. At

least one vibrator shall be on hand for every 10 cubic yards of concrete placed per hour, plus one spare. Vibrators shall be operable and on site prior to starting placement.

- G.** Vertical lifts shall not exceed 18 inches. Vibrate completely through successive lifts to avoid pour lines. Vibrate first lift thoroughly until top of lift glistens to avoid stone pockets, honeycomb, and segregation.
- H.** Concrete shall be deposited continuously, and in layers of such thickness that no concrete will be deposited on concrete which has hardened sufficiently to cause formation of seams and planes of weakness within section. If section cannot be placed continuously between planned construction joints, as specified, field joint and additional reinforcement shall be introduced so as to preserve structural continuity. Engineer shall be notified in any such case.
- I.** Cold joints, particularly in exposed concrete, including "honeycomb", are unacceptable. If they occur in concrete surfaces exposed to view, Engineer will require that entire section in which blemish occurs be removed and replaced with new materials at Contractor's expense.
- J.** When placing exposed concrete walls or columns, strike corners of forms rapidly and repeatedly from outside along full height while depositing concrete and vibrating.
- K.** Chutes, hoppers, spouts, adjacent work, etc. shall be thoroughly cleaned before and after each run and water and debris shall be discharged outside form.

0.9 FINISHING OF UNFORMED CONCRETE SURFACES

- A.** Smooth troweled finish: Shall be provided where concrete flatwork is to be exposed in the finished work or is to receive resilient flooring materials.
- B.** Floated finish: Shall be provided where concrete flatwork is to receive waterproofing membranes or setting beds for finished materials.
- C.** Floated finish: Shall be provided for top surfaces of walls, slabs and beams.
- D.** Rough struck surface shall be provided at top of pedestals.
- E.** Steel Broom Finish (with smooth edging): Shall be provided at exterior concrete walks, pavements and steps.
- F.** Contractor, at his own expense, shall level depressed spots and grind high spots in concrete surfaces which are in excess of specified tolerances. Leveling materials proposed for providing proper surface shall be approved by Engineer.

0.10 REPAIRING OF UNFORMED CONCRETE SURFACES

- A.** Tops of slabs and walls shall be repaired by using either same material as originally cast or by use of dry-pack material, as approved by Engineer. Areas affected shall be chipped back square and to depth of one inch minimum. Hole shall then be moistened with water for a minimum of two hours, followed by brush coat of 1/16 inch thick cement paste. Immediately plug hole with concrete, or with dry pack material consisting of 1:1.5 mixture of cement and concrete sand mixed slightly damp to touch. Hammer dry-pack into hole until dense, and excess paste appears on surface. Finish patch flush and to same texture as surrounding concrete. For large repairs employ 1-1-2 mixture of cement, concrete sand and pea gravel at same dry-pack consistency.

0.11 CURING, SEALING AND PROTECTION

- A.** When concrete is placed at or below ambient air temperatures of 40 degrees F. or whenever in opinion of Engineer, such or lower temperatures are likely to occur within 48 hours after placement of concrete, cold weather concreting procedures, according to ACI 306 and as specified herein, shall be followed. To this end, entire area affected shall be protected by adequate housing or covering, and heating. No salt, chemicals or other foreign materials shall be used in the mix to lower freezing point of concrete.
- B.** Protect concrete work against injury from heat, cold, and defacement of any nature during construction operations.
- C.** Concrete shall be treated and protected immediately after concreting or cement finishing is completed, to provide continuous moist curing above 50 degrees F. for at least seven days, regardless of ambient air temperatures.
- D.** Curing compounds will not be permitted for slab and beams.
- E.** Keep permanent temperature record showing date and outside temperature for concreting operations. Thermometer readings shall be taken at start of work in morning, at noon, and again late in afternoon. Locations of concrete placed during such periods shall likewise be recorded, in such manner as to show any effect temperatures may have had on construction. Copies of temperature record shall be distributed daily to Engineer.
- F.** Epoxy Curing Compounds/Hardener:
 - 1. Apply the first coat of epoxy to the plastic concrete as soon as the bleed water has totally disappeared. This application shall serve a dual function: a membrane curing compound which shall retain 95% or more of the mixing water in the concrete for a minimum of seven days; and the first coat of a two-coat system to seal and protect the concrete.

2. After a minimum curing period of 30 days and before the structure is opened to general use, wash the concrete with cleaning and degreasing chemical solution applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and as specified herein.
3. Prepare the cleaning solution in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Dampen concrete surface with water. Apply the prepared solution over the area to be cleaned using a soft fibered but densely filled brush. Allow the solution to remain on the surface for 3 to 5 minutes. Reapply the cleaning solution and scrub vigorously. Rinse with fresh water applied at a pressure of 400-800 psi and a volume of water per minute 5 - 10 gallons. Protect all non-masonry surfaces.
4. Allow concrete to dry a minimum of 24 hours and a maximum of 48 hours before application of the second coat of epoxy.
5. Pour equal quantities of Components 'A' and 'B' into a clean container. Mix thoroughly with a low speed electric drill equipped with a steel paddle. Keep individual components and mixed compound covered when material is not being used.
6. Application: Apply mixed epoxy compound in a uniform coat at the rate of approximately 200 sq. ft. per gallon. Mixed material may be sprayed with any equipment capable of spraying epoxy compounds, or it may be applied with a deep nap lamb's wool roller.
7. Protect surface against vehicular and pedestrian traffic during curing period (24 hours at 75°F).
8. Final Coat - Broom Finish and Wood Float Finish: Concrete is totally sealed against contaminants and resists the attack of de-icing chemicals. It may be applied at any time after the concrete has cured a minimum of 30 days and before the structure is opened to general use. Apply the epoxy compound by spray or roller at the rate of 275 to 325 sq. ft. per gallon being careful to avoid puddles or uneven application. The concrete shall exhibit a uniform gloss indicating it is totally sealed. Any areas that are dull or flat are not totally sealed. Any areas that are dull or flat are not totally sealed and shall be given a third coat.
9. Final Coat - Steel Trowel Finish Concrete: Apply the second and final coat at any time after the concrete has cured a minimum of 30 days and before the structure is opened to general use. Apply mixed epoxy compound in a uniform coat at a rate not to exceed 200 sq. ft. per gallon. While the epoxy compound is still liquid, drop fine sand meeting the gradation requirements of ASTM C-109, vertically into the epoxy at a uniform rate of one lb. per sq. ft. Make sure entire epoxy surface is thoroughly covered. After epoxy has hardened so that it cannot be dented with a screwdriver, remove excess sand.

G. Concrete Sealer: Apply to bridge copings, beam sets, parapets, vehicle barriers, boatwalls portal flank walls and other concrete surfaces indicated. Apply in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and the following:

1. Application of the sealer shall not alter the surface texture and shall be compatible with the use of surface finish coatings and caulking. Surface shall dry to a tack-free condition in 4 hours or less.
2. Preparation process shall not cause any undue damage to the concrete surface, remove or alter the existing surface finish, or expose the coarse aggregate of the concrete.
3. Concrete sealer shall be used as supplied by the manufacturer and not altered in any way. Apply onto concrete surfaces at manufacturer's recommended rate of coverage.
4. Prevent the concrete sealer from coming in contact with open joints that have not yet been filled with joint sealant, so as to prevent any loss of bond of the joint sealant.

0.12 REMOVAL OF FORMWORK, SHORING AND RESHORING

- A.** Contractor shall be responsible for proper removal of formwork, shoring, and reshoring.
- B.** Forms shall be removed only after concrete has attained sufficient strength to support its own weight, construction loads to be placed thereon and lateral loads, without damage to structure or excessive deflection.
- C.** Forms and falsework shall not be removed unless the concrete has attained the minimum percentage compressive strength as listed in the following table:

<u>Structural Member</u>	<u>Minimum Percent of Design Strength (f'c)</u>
1. Invert Slabs; Slabs and Beams on Grade	25
2. Free Standing Walls, Columns and Piers	40
3. Retaining Walls	50
4. Soffits of Beams, Slabs and Girders Less Than 20 Foot Span	80
5. Stairs	80
6. Soffits of Beams, Slabs and Girders Greater Than 20 Foot Span	90
7. Cantilevered Beams, Slabs and Girders	90

- D.** Acceptance for form removal will be based on field-cured concrete cylinders tested by the MBTA Lab.

0.13 REPAIRING AND FINISHING OF FORMED AND ARCHITECTURAL CONCRETE SURFACES

- A.** In accordance with the provisions of ACI 301, Chapter 10, all concrete shall have "smooth form finish".

- B.** Intent of this Specification is to require forms, mixtures of concrete, and workmanship so that concrete surfaces will require no patching, except for plugging of tie holes. However, where patching is acceptable to Engineer, procedure described below shall be followed.
- C.** Defective concrete and honeycombed areas shall not be patched unless examined and approval is given by Engineer. If such approval is received by Contractor, areas involved shall be chipped down square and at least one inch deep to sound concrete by means of cold chisels or pneumatic chipping hammers. If honeycomb exists around reinforcement, chip to provide clear space at least three-quarter inch wide all around steel to afford proper ultimate bond thereto. For areas less than one and one-half inches deep, patch shall be made in same manner as described above for filling unformed concrete surfaces, care being exercised to use crumbly-dry (nontrowelable) mixtures and to avoid sagging. Thicker repairs shall require build-up in successive days, each layer being applied as described. To aid strength and bonding of multiple layer repairs, non-shrink, non-metallic aggregate shall be used as an additive as follows:

Materials	Volumes	Weights
Cement	1.0	1.0
Non-Metallic Aggregate	0.15	0.25
Sand	1.5	1.55

1. For very heavy (generally, formed) patches, pea gravel may be added to mixture and proportions modified as follows:

Materials	Volumes	Weights
Cement	1.0	1.0
Non-Metallic Aggregate	0.2	0.33
Sand	1.0	1.0
Pea Gravel	1.5	1.55

- D.** After hardening, rub lightly as described above for form tie holes.
1. Mortar for patching shall be same mix as above except aggregate shall pass a No. 14 sieve.
 2. For all concrete to receive "smooth" finish, remove formwork fins and clean entire surface of grease, form oil, laitance, dust, and other foreign matter.
 3. "Smooth" finish shall consist of having all fins removed, joint marks smoothed off, blemishes removed, and surfaces left smooth and unmarred.
 4. Begin finishing operations as soon as practicable after removal of forms, continue with curing operations after finishing is completed. After concrete has been well cured, carefully inspect surfaces. Remove any fins, rough spots, streaks, hardened mortar or grout and other foreign material. Patch defects with finishing mortar as specified above, to satisfaction of Engineer.

- E. Patches which become crazed, cracked, or sound hollow upon tapping shall be removed and re-placed with new material at Contractor's expense.

0.14 CLEANING

- A. Concrete surfaces shall be cleaned of objectionable stains as determined by the Engineer. Materials containing acid in any form or methods which will damage "skin" of concrete surfaces shall not be employed, except where otherwise specified.

PART 4 - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

0.1 MEASUREMENT

- A. Cast-in-place concrete will be measured as per cubic yard complete in place, including all preparation, reinforcing, formwork, accessories and incidentals.

0.2 PAYMENT

- A. Payment for cast-in-place concrete will be made at the Contract unit price for the quantities as specified above.

0.3 PAYMENT ITEMS

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT
0329.950	CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE	CY

END OF SECTION

NOTES TO THE DESIGNER

- A.** Any request to modify or waive the specification requirements listed below must be approved in writing by the MBTA's Director of Design:
1. The minimum 4,000 psi compressive strength for structural concrete shall not be reduced.